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## REVIEWS

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*Introduction to the Study of Sociology.* By EDWARD CARY HAYES.

Pp. xviii+718. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.50.

Probably it has never occurred before that in the same year two American books on sociology have appeared which could be appraised as equal in value with the volumes by Blackmar and Gillin and by Hayes. Each fills a place in our literature which had not been occupied before. As the former book is noticed elsewhere in this number it is sufficient to add by way of comparison that each book purports to be an introduction. Fortunately, or unfortunately, no one can persuade anyone else that he knows the exact point between the cradle and the grave at which introduction to sociology might most favorably begin. Probably as many variations of introduction to sociological study might be wise as there are gradations in observation of human facts and reflection upon them. Each of these books would admirably meet the needs of students at a certain stage of acquaintance with social phenomena. They would not meet the needs of equally immature students. Neither book gets down as far as someone sometime will reach in elementary sociological interpretation. My impression is that a given teacher would be able to get satisfactory results from Blackmar and Gillin with younger students than could profit by Hayes's book. Indeed, it would be an ideal arrangement to give Juniors, with half a dozen well-chosen social-science courses as a background, a semester with Blackmar and Gillin as their guide, followed by a semester going over the ground covered by Hayes.

The first merit that impresses me in Professor Hayes's book is that the author's force does not exhaust itself upon terminology. There is a gratifying absence of neologisms, while there is from beginning to end a businesslike handling of real things. One cannot tackle the problem of justifying a new "world-view" (p. 12) without incurring responsibility for abstractions and generalizations that strain most men's vision. Professor Hayes follows out his analyses until only the relatively expert could follow him, but he always arrives at something which it would be worth the while of the most expert to consider.

It seems to me, too, that Professor Hayes has performed a notable service to sociological method in drawing the distinction as sharply as he does in principle between the antecedents of societary phenomena and societary phenomena in the strict sense (Part I, "The Causes Which Affect the Life of Society"). I should have to debate with him about the application of the principle. After he has discussed the geographic, the technic, and the psychophysical "causes which affect the life of society," it would seem to me to be time to recognize the advent of another type of cause by force of the very caption, "Social Causes," etc. (Div. IV). If the title of Part II, "Nature and Analysis of the Life of Society," had been set back so as to include chaps. xvii and xviii, the transition zone between the preconditions of society and the activities of society would seem to have been more precisely located.

I am impressed further by the emphasis that runs through the book on the belief that the purely abstract aspects of sociology must eventually find their justification as indications of wisdom in conduct. While science may not always bear fruit for immediate popular consumption, on the other hand sterility is not necessarily science. Even in cases of sociological perceptions which are admittedly tentative it is often useful to consider alternatives of action in the light of relations which we find to be actual, although no invariable formula of their action is at present calculable. Not merely under the distinctive title "Social Control" (Part IV), but under the heads "Nature and Analysis of Society" (Part II) and "Social Evolution" (Part III), Professor Hayes has wisely indicated at every important step that he is not dealing with problems that end in abstractions. He has shown that he is dealing with abstractions and generalizations which are merely wholesale expressions of commonplace detailed transactions, and that the commonplace will be thoroughly humanized only after it is conducted with due deference to the general relations of cause and effect which it illustrates.

This characteristic of the book seems to me to reach its most significant expression, not in its connection with the more familiar problems of social pathology, but in the recognition of religion, public opinion, and education as agencies of social control (chaps. xxxiv, xxxv, and xxxvi). The relative importance of these chapters as pointers to strategic applications of social resources far exceeds the ratio of the sixty pages which they occupy to the total bulk of the book.

As a fair sample of the analytical quality of the book, the passage on "Prestige" (pp. 323-32) may be selected. It shows discrimination

of the most instructive sort, and it incidentally adds carrying power to the lesson that social psychology is worth the while of everyone who wants to prevail with men.

This is emphatically one of the books which everyone whose mind has begun to move in the modernistic way should not only read but study.

ALBION W. SMALL

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*Les Sciences et la Méthode reconstructives.* By ANTONIO DELLEPIANE. Translated from Spanish to French by EMILE CHAUFFARD. Paris: Giard et Brière, 1915. Pp. 160.

This book contains the chief substance of a course in the philosophy of law given at the University of Buenos Aires. The main thread of its teaching may be indicated as follows:

Every branch of the law is intimately related to philosophy. This is especially true of procedure. The theory of proof is a chapter in applied logic and involves problems of psychology and even of metaphysics.

The judge must not only understand the law, he must also be able to reconstruct the facts of the case to which the law is to be applied. The latter task requires special training distinct from his training in the law. It is a training common to a dozen sciences that aim to reconstruct the past, including geology, paleoclimatology, paleozoölogy, paleobotany, paleoanthropology, paleoethnology (social evolution), history, and judicial proof (critology).

The reconstructive sciences are divisible into two groups, composed of two distinct kinds of sciences. Reconstructive sciences of the one kind are abstract and state the general principles in each field; the others are concrete and deal with particular cases. Thus in geology we have a general theory which deals with the formation of dunes or of glaciers, as well as more specific explanations, for example, explanation of the Rhone Glacier. Likewise we have a general history, which is "retrospective sociology" (p. 15), and also a special or concrete history, that is, history proper. Each phenomenon has a specific identity dependent on variation of time, place, and circumstance, but phenomena exist also in repetitious classes, varying sometimes only in time and place, at other times in greater yet subordinate or even negligible degree.

Sciences that deal with the past depend for their fertility in points of view, interpretations, and hypothesis upon the advancement of